

FEVER-STROCKEN ITHACA IS IN MOURNING FOR ITS DEAD.

demerol and remedy the evil. President Schurman himself, however, admits that the situation is a grave one.

"There can be no denying the fact," he said, "that the fever epidemic has assumed a serious aspect. We cannot get away from that view of it. It is therefore patent that the alarm existing among the students of the university is not without cause. We have been forced to the realization that there has been a very marked falling off in the attendance at lectures and in class rooms."

"The fact is, the university authorities have never once attempted to discourage the departure of students who were in the least fear of inoculation by the fever germs. On the contrary, we met this feature of the case at the very outset of the epidemic by abrogating every rule of the university concerning the attendance of students and bidding every one go home if he chose to do so."

"Every student who showed the slightest symptoms of illness of whatever nature was told that he was at perfect liberty to absent himself from the university until such time as he felt safe in returning to his work. Even those who were perfectly well, but were in great fear of infection, have had the same license."

SCHURMAN MAKES DENIAL.

"Statements have been sent broadcast insinuating that the university authorities have not taken proper steps to check the epidemic. Some of these statements have even gone so far as to hint that the university holds an interest in the Ithaca Water Works, and will therefore do nothing that might tend to depreciate its property interests therein."

"I desire now to deny positively that the University holds a single share of the stock of the company. It is true that it does own \$100,000 worth of the first mortgage bonds of the company. But holding that interest, how can the institution be reasonably held to account for the conditions that obtain in the company? Have we anything to say about the management of the water works?"

"Supposing that Columbia University in New York was a holder of bonds in the water system of that city; it would be just as logical to hold that institution responsible for any contamination of the water supply there as to hold us responsible for conditions that happen to exist in the water system of Ithaca."

"The university holds bonded interests in many other water companies in the East and West. But are we held to account for any defect in the conduct of these concerns?"

"From the very outset we have taken every possible step toward the amelioration of the conditions that unfortunately have obtained here. It must first be understood that Cornell has never adopted what is called the dormitory system, which practically compels all students to live within its walls. On the contrary, here the students are perfectly free to lodge wherever they choose. The consequence is comparatively few of them live in buildings on the campus, where we have our own water supply from Fall Creek."

STUDENTS LIVE IN TOWN.

"The great majority of the young men live in Ithaca proper, and it is among this large body of students that the epidemic has spread. Here on the campus, where we have complete control of the water situation, not a single case of typhoid has developed."

"The moment the university realized that it was confronted with conditions that were undeniably serious, steps were taken to check the epidemic and so far as possible remove the cause of it. We made a personal canvass of every student boarding-house in Ithaca and exacted pledges from

Name.	Residence.	Malady.	Date of Death.
Francis, Harry Clay.	Philadelphia.	Typhoid.	Feb. 12
Hill, George.	Gouverneur, N. Y.	Typhoid.	Feb. 22
Kohls, Otto W.	Rochester.	Typhoid.	Feb. 17
Langworthy, Charles L.	Alford, N. Y.	Typhoid.	Feb. 21
Maher, William E.	Brewster, N. Y.	Typhoid.	Feb. 21
Prime, Edward.	Huntington, L. I.	Typhoid.	Feb. 18
Reinhart, Charles J.	Batavia, N. Y.	Typhoid.	Feb. 22
Schlenker, Charles.	Batavia, N. Y.	Typhoid.	Feb. 22
Schoenborn, Henry A.	Hackensack, N. J.	Typhoid.	Feb. 17
Schumard, Oliver G.	Bethany, Mo.	Typhoid.	Feb. 6
Spencer, Charlotte E.	Jasper, N. Y.	Typhoid.	Feb. 10
Swartz, F. E.	Marlboro, N. Y.	Typhoid.	Feb. 22
Vinton, James Chapin.	Canal Dover, O.	Typhoid.	Feb. 14
Weesman, George A.	N. Y. City.	Typhoid.	Feb. 13

those in charge that they would use none but boiled water on their tables. In addition to this, we have built booths on the campus at which pure spring water is supplied to the students in ample quantities.

"So far as the sick are concerned, we feel that we have done everything within our power for them. When the fever began to spread among the students we immediately made preparations to meet the emergency. The university infirmary was put in condition to accommodate the largest possible number of patients, and in addition we established two annexes, greatly increasing the facilities for caring for the sick. Then we sent to all of the surrounding cities for help. We have employed nurses from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Elmira, Binghamton and several other places. For the fifty-odd students who are now ill we have fifty trained nurses."

THINKS FEVER IS ABATING.

"I think I am safe in saying that the epidemic is abating at the present time. But, of course, with such an alarming number of cases it cannot be expected that the disease, even under the most favorable circumstances, will disappear in a day."

"We have established a daily bulletin system by which the families of such students as are on the sick list are kept posted as to their condition. Every day a letter goes to every parent or guardian, and if any patient develops unfavorable symptoms after the sending of the letter a telegram is despatched giving the facts of the case, for we are not trying to conceal anything from the public."

"Moreover, we do not advise any parent to send back their sons or daughters. Letters and messages come daily with requests for a report on the conditions as regards the epidemic. In every case we have sent a reply giving the plain, unvarnished facts and nothing more."

"So far as the university work is concerned, we shall give the widest possible latitude to the students who by reason of illness or absence from classes for any reason have fallen behind in their work. Special classes will be organized for their benefit and they will receive full credit for any work done while away from the university. In addition to this, special opportunities will be afforded for study during the summer vacation."

CONFIDENCE IS RESTORED.

There was a time here when the confidence of the student body in the university authorities was shaken. This condition was manifested at the first mass-meeting of the students, who assembled to discuss ways and means of meeting the pestilential emergency. But this lack of confidence was speedily removed when they heard from the lips of President Schurman what steps had been taken to check the epidemic.

Confidence has been fully restored, as far as President Schurman and

ITHACA'S DEAD.

Name.	Residence.	Malady.
Baker, Miss Cora.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Bali, Fred.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Barber, Jennie.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Caveny, Miss Katherine.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Coon, Miss Rula.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Dawson, Miss Mattie.	Spencer, N. Y.	Typhoid.
Deane, Willis J.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Fulkerson, Miss Edna C.	Farmer.	Typhoid.
Helm, Charles E.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Howell, Miss Esther.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Jackson, Aaron.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Robinson, Dean Gardner.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Smith, Mrs. Emma M.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Spence, William.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Tabor, Mrs. W. C.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.
Udpike, Henry.	Ithaca.	Typhoid.

the faculty are concerned. The students are now fully aware that these officials are bending every effort in their behalf. But this restoration of confidence does not go so far as to include all of the members of the board of trustees. The students refuse to overlook the fact that until recently several of the members were closely allied with the Ithaca water-works, on which the whole blame for the fever epidemic has been placed. They refuse now to believe that this alliance has been wholly severed.

FRATERNITIES HIT HARD BY THE FEVER PLAQUE.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—No where at Cornell has the fever scourge struck deeper than in the homes of the fraternities. Most of them are deserted. Out of thirty-three students at the Phi Gamma Delta house only three are left. Two members of this fraternity—Charles Schlenker and Elliott Maher—have gone forever, some of their chums are lying in hospital and may follow them, while the rest have fled. There were six Phi Gamma up to last evening, but peremptory orders from their worried families bent the step of three homeward.

Out of a Zeta Psi family of twenty-six only five remain at the university. Of the number who have gone away five have announced their intention to go to other colleges.

The Alpha Iota Omega house has only two left out of twenty-five, and they must look for a new shelter within a few days unless their brothers return.

The Phi Gamma Delta men have been hit harder than any of the other fraternities. Away from them have been snatched two splendid fellows who had everything ahead of them worth living and striving for.

Probably no father could have had a greater measure of grief meted out to him than Charles Schlenker's. An hour before he received the news of his boy's death on Feb. 17 he had closed the doors of his business house in the little town of Batavia and announced himself a bankrupt. The son at Cornell had been the apple of his eye.

Edward Prime was the only son of Commander Prime, U. S. N., at present attached to the Pacific Squadron and on duty in the Far East. He was only a freshman, but the upper-classes knew him and they say he was made of the "right kind of stuff." His mother hurried from the family home at Huntington, L. I., to the university as fast as the fastest trains would take her when she heard that her only child was down with the fever. She went filled with hope for him, sure that no nurse could care

for him like his mother. He battled with the fever; she told him to have hope, to be brave; that he must live for her.

It was no use. The boy that she had sent forth only a few months ago with all her fondest hopes, she took back with her the next day.

There was young Elliott Maher. His classmates had all been looking forward to his doing something on the cinder path this year. He had a record for the 220-yard dash. And another athlete was Weesman. He was on the freshman crew and he, too, was looked upon as a young man who would some day put Cornell's colors to the fore.

All the young men were not so well off as some who have been mentioned. Otto Kohls, of Rochester, was one. When he was taken down his dear old mother lost no time in getting to his side, and when the end came she bore his body home; the boy who had always been her joy and who, when he went into battle with the world, would see to it that she should never want. He had a scholarship from the Rochester High School, and in the short time he had been at Cornell his instructors had picked him out for a coming honor man.

One of the first victims of the scourge was George Anthony Weesman, who won one of the Pulitzer Free Scholarships at the university. He was a junior in the mechanical engineering course, and was considered one of the most promising men.

Weesman died on Feb. 13. He was a native of Sweden, coming to this country with his parents in 1882, when he was a baby. His early education was obtained under very considerable difficulties because of the limited means of his father, but he was persevering and finally won a Pulitzer Scholarship. At the university he was obliged to do work outside in order to pay his living expenses.

A pathetic incident is said to have occurred in President Schurman's office during the week, where a number of co-eds were pressed into service despatching reports to the families of stricken students. One of the young women was just addressing a letter, presumably to an anxious parent, when the telephone rang telling of the death of another man. As the girl who was writing heard the name she fell forward with a cry, clenching the paper between her hands.

Her companions resuscitated her and one of them picked up the letter-head, which had fallen to the floor. As she handed it back she caught a glimpse of the superscription. "My dearest Jimmie," it read, and then she understood.

One of the last to take the panic was Frank A. Mantel, of Auburn. He started home on Wednesday last and arrived at midnight in a driving snow-storm. There was not a conveyance to be had at the depot, and he started forth bravely to walk the distance to his father's house. He collapsed as he reached the door and had just strength enough left to ring the bell. His mother opened the door, to have him fall unconscious into her arms. He is another fever victim and is critically ill.

Mantel is an athlete, and had been considered one of the most likely candidates for the varsity nine this year.

WOMAN SUICIDE; MAN DISAPPEARS.

Miss Kate Dethon, Head Bookkeeper at the Joseph Fellerth Brewery, Takes Poison After Interview with Anton Reichart

WIFE SAYS HE'S NOT HOME.

The mysterious suicide of Miss Kate Dethon, head bookkeeper and financial clerk of the Joseph Fellerth Brewing Company, of Williamsburg, and the disappearance of Anton Reichart, a former employee of the brewery, are puzzling coroners Williams, of Brooklyn, and the Williamsburg police.

Miss Dethon, who was only twenty-one years old, fine looking and a remarkably clever business woman, lived with her mother and grandmother at No. 14 Leonard street. She had a large salary and shared in a fortune of \$20,000 left by her father on his death fifteen years ago. She entered the brewery five years ago as a bottle labeler, rose to the head of the clerical department and was at the time of her death in full charge of the company's financial affairs.

Police Not Told by Family. The police were not informed of her suicide and only learned of it when Dr. Emil Frey reported the death to the coroner. He said that he had been called to the house Saturday night and found Miss Dethon suffering from carbolic acid poisoning. She was too far gone for relief and died within a few minutes after his arrival. The doctor reported to the coroner that on a trunk near the girl's bed he found \$200 in bills and a check book of the Brunswick Savings Bank in which was inclosed the following note:

"To the Brunswick Bank—Please give bearer, my mother, all remaining moneys on my account."

The note was hastily scrawled and was unsigned, but was in Miss Dethon's handwriting. The police questioned Miss Dethon's relatives, and they declared she had never had a love affair to their knowledge. All her time was given to her business. It was learned, however, that on Saturday evening after leaving the brewery Miss Dethon met Anton Reichart on the street and had a long conversation with him. Reichart had been employed at the brewery up to four weeks ago, when he lost his position. He then secured employment with the liquor house of Charles Spohr, at No. 147 Leonard street, just opposite Miss Dethon's home.

Lost His Second Job. He lost his place there on Saturday night, and probably returned to the street when he met her before she entered her home. Half an hour after she left him she drank the carbolic acid.

Coroner Williams and the police have kept close watch on Reichart's home, at No. 12 Scholten street, but his wife declares that he did not return from work Saturday and has not since appeared.

Coroner Williams has issued a burial permit, but says he will not hold an inquest until Reichart turns up.

CHAPLAIN TO BARTENDERS.

The Bartenders' Union of Orange, which is affiliated with the Federated Trades Council of the Oranges, has elected Randolph Schulteis, one of its members, chaplain. He will perform the duties of his office every meeting night. His term will be for six months, at the end of which, if he has not given satisfaction, he will be supplanted. Members say they are so weary from their clubbing that they would be glad to have a chaplain to officiate at their meetings.

BATTILING FOR CHILDREN'S EYES

Health Authorities Are Urging Active War on Dread Trachoma in Effort to Lessen Ravages in Public Schools.

In the last number of the Medical Record appears a paper by Dr. Walter Byrre Lambert on "Trachoma in the Public Schools of New York." From his investigations he brings out that trachoma and kindred contagious diseases of the eye among children of school age is more widespread than is generally supposed. Since the work of improving conditions in this respect has been undertaken by the Board of Health there has been a change for the better, but the figures show that from the opening of school in September of last year to Jan. 1, 1903, the appalling total of 20,316 children were excluded from the public schools on account of some form of contagious eye disease.

It appears that while for eighteen years past work has been done in the way of treating and preventing trachoma in asylums and residential schools little attention has been paid to the public schools. Not until last July did the Board of Health take up this subject in earnest. At that time skilled specialists examined 27,400 children, pupils of the public schools, and found 6,800 suffering from some form of contagious eye disease—over 13 per cent. Of these cases 2,228 were severe trachoma, 3,243 were mild trachoma and 1,329 acute purulent conjunctivitis. Following is a table showing the schools visited, the number of cases examined and the percentage of pupils infected.

No. of schools.	Location.	Pupils examined.	Cases infected.	Per cent.
40	East 23d street.	1,065	224	21
41	Brown street.	1,496	276	18
42	Chrystie and Hester.	1,496	276	18
43	East 10th street.	1,496	276	18
44	East 11th street.	1,496	276	18
45	East 12th street.	1,496	276	18
46	East 13th street.	1,496	276	18
47	East 14th street.	1,496	276	18
48	East 15th street.	1,496	276	18
49	East 16th street.	1,496	276	18
50	East 17th street.	1,496	276	18
51	East 18th street.	1,496	276	18
52	East 19th street.	1,496	276	18
53	East 20th street.	1,496	276	18
54	East 21st street.	1,496	276	18
55	East 22d street.	1,496	276	18
56	East 23d street.	1,496	276	18
57	East 24th street.	1,496	276	18
58	East 25th street.	1,496	276	18
59	East 26th street.	1,496	276	18
60	East 27th street.	1,496	276	18
61	East 28th street.	1,496	276	18
62	East 29th street.	1,496	276	18
63	East 30th street.	1,496	276	18
64	East 31st street.	1,496	276	18
65	East 32d street.	1,496	276	18
66	East 33d street.	1,496	276	18
67	East 34th street.	1,496	276	18
68	East 35th street.	1,496	276	18
69	East 36th street.	1,496	276	18
70	East 37th street.	1,496	276	18
71	East 38th street.	1,496	276	18
72	East 39th street.	1,496	276	18
73	East 40th street.	1,496	276	18
74	East 41st street.	1,496	276	18
75	East 42d street.	1,496	276	18
76	East 43d street.	1,496	276	18
77	East 44th street.	1,496	276	18
78	East 45th street.	1,496	276	18
79	East 46th street.	1,496	276	18
80	East 47th street.	1,496	276	18
81	East 48th street.	1,496	276	18
82	East 49th street.	1,496	276	18
83	East 50th street.	1,496	276	18
84	East 51st street.	1,496	276	18
85	East 52d street.	1,496	276	18
86	East 53d street.	1,496	276	18
87	East 54th street.	1,496	276	18
88	East 55th street.	1,496	276	18
89	East 56th street.	1,496	276	18
90	East 57th street.	1,496	276	18
91	East 58th street.	1,496	276	18
92	East 59th street.	1,496	276	18
93	East 60th street.	1,496	276	18
94	East 61st street.	1,496	276	18
95	East 62d street.	1,496	276	18
96	East 63d street.	1,496	276	18
97	East 64th street.	1,496	276	18
98	East 65th street.	1,496	276	18
99	East 66th street.	1,496	276	18
100	East 67th street.	1,496	276	18

That location is not entirely a factor in the spread of the disease is shown by these figures. The general supposition is that trachoma and kindred troubles of the eye flourish in the most crowded tenement districts. The table shows, however, that the highest percentage of infection was found in the public school in East Twenty-third street, which is attended by children from a fair class of homes, whereas some of the schools in the most squalid portions of the city showed a percentage as low as 5.

Authorities Aroused. Previous to Sept. 1, 1901, but slight effort was made to stamp out the disease in the schools. In that year inspectors were sent out to examine children and exclude those suffering from trachoma from the schools. From Sept. 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1902, 1,201 children were excluded from the schools on account of eye disease. In that year the thorough examination in July and over since a corps of experts has been at work endeavoring to keep trachoma out of the school rooms as far as possible. The methods adopted by Dr. Lambert and his assistants have been effective is shown by the tremendous increase in the number of trachoma cases created in the hospitals devoted to children and exclude those suffering from trachoma from the schools. From Sept. 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1902, 1,201 children were excluded from the schools on account of eye disease. In that year the thorough examination in July and over since a corps of experts has been at work endeavoring to keep trachoma out of the school rooms as far as possible.

DAUGHTERS SEE HOT TIME AHEAD

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Who Seeks Another Term as Regent, Will Meet Keen Rivals in New York Members.

VIOLATION OF THE RULES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The twelfth continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in this city to-day. Many of the leading members of the organization, that numbers 40,000 patriotic women, were present. Approximately 1,000 delegates and attendants from all the States in the Union attended.

The congress will be in session throughout this week and already bids fair to be marked by several warm contests, the principal one being over the office of President-General. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks is a candidate to succeed herself for the second time. She already has served one term as President-General and one term before that as Vice-President General, and the opponents to her election claim that her tenure in both offices operated as two continuous terms, in the meaning of an amendment to the constitution, inhibiting the officers from serving more than two continuous terms.

The advocates of her re-election contend that the amendment was not retroactive and that she is therefore eligible.

Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Donald McLean, both of New York City, will be conspicuous in the campaign for President-General. The election will be held on Thursday. The official parliamentary this year is Mrs. Mary Belle King Sherman, of Chicago, a member of the bar of that city.

The features of to-day's proceedings were the address of welcome of President-General Fairbanks, the response by Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Oregon, which took place this forenoon, and the ceremony of raising on the site of the Memorial Continental Hall the flag presented to the society by the Sons of the American Revolution of Washington.

WIFE JAILED FOR THEFT.

Locked Up on Charge of Stealing Husband's Savings and Earnings. Mrs. Maria Bramanti has been committed to jail by Magistrate Conston, of Long Island City, for stealing \$43 from her husband's savings. She lived with him and three children at Withersbee, N. Y., but Sereno Rubino, a handsome young fellow, induced her to leave her family. The husband traced the thieves to Richmond Hill, where he found his wife living with Rubino. He was arrested and is now in jail. The woman and her lover were jailed without process. Magistrate Conston said it was unusual to hold a woman for stealing from her husband. He abandoned her three children. He is now in jail.

HERE IS THE PERRIN RAGLAN---ISN'T IT A BUTE?



Have you seen the "Perrin raglan"? No? Well, Count Montequivo has seen it and his two barbers are still applying hot towels, while his dear friend Gabriel Turri is spraying him with violet water. The Count has a green pallor, and at the Count's hair is being pulled in high winds. The Perrin raglan has caught on. It is stated by the orders that have been pouring in on the Irish tailor, the first order coming from Mr. Lehr himself. Therefore when the winds get gay next month Fifth Avenue will have a good deal of the appearance of Newport Harbor during the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

WILLIAM H. NAETHING DEAD.

Business Man Who Was Prominent in School and Masonic Circles. William H. Naething, identified with several business interests of New York, died at his home, Grand View, Nyack, a heart attack, yesterday by cancer of the stomach. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1840, and came to this city as a boy, attended School No. 8 on Henry street and subsequently graduated from the College of the City of New York. In later years Mr. Naething was prominently identified with the public schools and served as a member of the Board of Education. He had taken the thirty-third degree in Masonry and was one of the highest and most prominent members of the Grand Lodge, having been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the City of New York. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the City of New York. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the City of New York.

SENATORS HOPE TO BREAK DEADLOCK.

Republicans Agree on New Statehood Compromise Bill to Present to Democrats.

(Special to The Evening World.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Republican leaders feel to-day that they are in a fair way to break the Senate deadlock and do away with the necessity for an extra session of either Congress or the Senate. The only Republican holding out is Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota.

The Republicans have agreed on the compromise Statehood bill they intend to present to the Democrats. The compromise provides for one State now and two in the future, Arizona and New Mexico as one and Oklahoma another, with a provision allowing Arizona and New Mexico to separate under certain conditions and providing for the eventual admission of Indian Territory.

The Republicans do not expect the Democrats to accept it, but they do expect that before Congress adjourns on March 4 by law, the Democrats will consent to let the whole matter go over and that an extra session of Congress will thus be obviated.